NEW YORK HERLIN, MONDAY, MAY 26 1300.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS. THE TOWN OF LAWRENCE DESTROYED.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE TERRITORY. ARE WE TO HAVE A CIVIL WAR?

Our Lecompton, Kansas City and

Lawrence Correspondence.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

The War-Marching of the Opposing Forces—Strength the Pro-Slavery Party—Artillery of the Pres State MenInterse Executement.

at its height—the pre-slavery forces are coming in from every quarter. The Atchison artillery are on the oppo-site side of the Kansas, near Lecompton—the ferrybeat es it will be very difficult to cross the pieces. The er 500 men, and they are coming in constantly. Governor terday. We are just starting to go through Lawrence and there is no telling whether the correspondent of the New York Herald will come out with a whole skin or not. The excitement is even greater than it was last winter; the very babies claim to be border ruffians. It is said that the free State people are mustering their clans, and have now 700 men, an abundance of arms. and no less than twenty-two please of artillery in Law-rence. A fight may be expected within two weeks, if it comes at all. The pro-slavery people are about sending an armed party to seize a flatboat, capable of carrying ten or twelve men, with which to cross their forces. But our companion is impatient, and we must get to horse.

OUR KANSAS CITY CORRESPONDENCE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14, 1856.

I hasten to enclose you a copy of karshal Donaldson's

proclamation:

FROCLAMATION.

TO THE PROPES OF KANSAS TERRITORY:

Whereas, certain judicial writs of arrest have been directed to me by the First District Court of the United States Deputy Marshal was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and as there is every reason to believe that any attempt to execute these writs will be resisted by a large part will be resisted by a large sufficient for the Territery are commanded to be and appear at Lecompton as soon as practicable, and in numbers sufficient for the proper execution of the law.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1866.

L. B. DGWALOSON,

United States Marshal Kansas Territory.

No liabi ity for expenses will be incurred by the United

No liabli ity for expenses will be incurred by the United tates until their consent is obtained.

L. B. D., U. S. M.

Col. Preston, who goes to Lexington to arrest Robinson, carries with him, in addition to his own letters authorising him to make the arrest, a letter from Governor Shannon to the Executive Administration of Missouri. calling upon them to deliver up Charles Robinson, a fugitive from justice from Kansas Territory.

Colonel Preston anticipated considerable difficulty in

conveying Robinson to Lecompton. He is, however, as well as his deputy, Mejor Dualdon, well known as a determiced and energetic man To what do these things tend? Fruly, Kansas is even now in a state of war; and free Stateism, deprived of its head, stands in no little

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 17, 1856. on of Governors Robinson and Reeder—Terror o the Free State Leaders—Exertions of the United States
Marshal—The Investigating Committee—Rifles versus

I arrived, "without let or hindrance," at my home in Leavenworth City, on Saturday last, and met with a cordial reception from the "sovereign squatters" of that place. I rested over the Sabbath, attended church, and and came here on foot, through the rain, wading the creeks and swimming the Kansas river.

I met Governor Robinson at Kansas, as I ascended the can off the boat by a mob at Lexington, Mis souri, and is now in "durance vile," guardel by border ruffians and in imminent peril of being hung, without benefit of elergy, for the encouragement of the growth

his own peace and safety, while G. W. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom, on his way home from the East, was arrested by a mob at Westport, and is still a prisoner. Day unto day uttereth outrages and new arrests, and night unto night darkens the horizon of a free State for Kansas. Divers prominent individuals of the free State party have found it convenient to be out c. harm's way about this time, for sundry good reasons-

The Uni ed States Marshal has posted printed procla mations over the Territory, calling upon the lovers of "law and order" to assemble at Lecompton, to aid him to making arrests in Lawrence. There is said to be 1,400 men under arms and pay from the United States Treasury, at Lecompton, already; and still they come, com-josed of federal officers, Missourians, and the nephews of Atchison, from the Southern chivalry. Whiskey and the Missopri river are both rising. This is, indeed, the

Atchison, from the Southern chivatry. Whiskey and the Missopri river are both rising. This is, indeed, the reign of terror.

The Corgressional Investigating Committee, instead of giving security and protection to witnesses, have counseled the flight of ¡Robinson and Reeder; and, when Lawrence is threatened with destruction, this same committee evacuate the beleagured city of Lawrence, and proseed to Leavenworth City, on the borders of Missouri. There was a dense fog followed them, so that we cannot clearly see what may happen to us. There is no military or other organization among the free State mea, no preparation made to welcome and receive with Southern and warm hospitality these Southern nephews of Atchison. There is no head to the free State party—it's all tail, and terribly twisted at that. There are no funds, few rilles, but plenty of Bibles; but Bibles won't save us from extermination. The exigency of the times may bring out from the crowd some brave leader, who may raily the tunid free State forces, and put an end to federal oppression. If oppression will drive any peop'e mad, as the wise man asserted—then the free State settlers of Kannas will be driven to desperation in due time. Things are working that way with a vengeance.

Many troe State men are priconers—one a clergyman—and every one is exposed to powder and ball. Some families are fleeting from the Territory with a strange tenacity for life, without leaving any signs of resignation or preparation for death. The New Haven colony have gone beyond all danger, and are safe, far up the Kansas river. These Yankees have a nice instanct of danger, and possess a great deal of Falstaff's valor and discretion. They will never be shot, but may possibly be hung.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

No. I.

To the House of Representatives:—
I communicate herewith a report from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 12th isst, requesting me to inform the House whether United States soldiers have been employed in the Territory of Kaneas to arrest persons charged with a violation of certain supposed awas enacted by a supposed Legislature assembled at Shawnes Mission.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT LEAVESWORTH, May 7, 1856.

SIR—I have the honor to forward herewith further correspondence in relation to Kansas difficulties. Very respectfully, your obcollent servant,

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel 1st Cavalry, commanding.

To Col. S. Cooper, Adjt. Gen. U. S. Army.

To Col. S. Cooper, Adjt. Gen. U. S. Army.

NO. III.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LECOSIFTON, K. T.]

Col. Sunder—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st, and also of the 221 inst. Lieut. McIntosh reported his command to me at this place, agreeably to instructions. His report to you will put you in possession of all that has transpired while aiding the Sheriff of this county in the execution of the process in his hands.

It is cue to Lieut. McIntosh that I should say that his prompt and efficient action, and the important services which he has rendered the Sheriff in executing the laws entitle him to my warmest commendations and most eincere thanks. Hoping the year you soon, when I will be able to explain matters further, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

to my orders, to act is east of an emergency. I would therefore request you to furnish me with such a guard from your command, to be used as the Sheriff's posse and to preserve the peace as common may require.

I have no other requisition to make on you at present, but would respectfully request you to hold your command in readiness to act at a mement's wariang, if required by me to enforce the laws or preserve the peace. With great respect, Wilson SHANNON.

With great respect,

NO. V.

PRAWMIN, April 28; 1836.

COLONEL—Under the direction of the Governor, I started from Lecompton early this morning, with the intention of assisting the Deputy Sheriff in serving writs let by Mr.

Jones. We arrived at Lawrence about half-past 5-& M, and although we remained in town nearly two hours, the Sheriff was unsuccessful in his search—sparently those for whom he had write had left the 10 vm. I shall remain near here for two or three days, in order to be nearer the Sheriff and to attend to the serving of the writs. The Governor has not yet issued any writs against Mr. Reeder or Robinson, and I don't think he will at present. As I passed through Lawrence this morning, everything seemed to be quiet and orderly, and I hear very little at present of the Missourians.

The person who takes this is in haste to leave—if anything important occurs, I shall let you know of it by express. Very respectfully,

JAS. Molwyosh, let Lieutenant lat Gavalry.

Col. Sumner, lat Cavalry, commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT. WARRINGTON, May 21, 1856.

JAS. MOLYTOSH, let Lieutenant Ist Cavalry.

Gol. Summer, 1st Cavalry, commanding.

War Department, Washington, May 21, 1856.

Sim—I have to acknowledge the reference to this Department of a reculation of the House of Representatives, dated 12th inst., requesting the President to inform the House "whether United States soldiers have been employed in the Territory of Kansas to arrest persons charged with a violation of certain supposed laws enacted by a supposed Legislature assembled at Shawmee Mission, in said Territory," &c.

In reply, I have to fetate 'that by instructions from this Department, dated the 5th of February last. Colonel E. V. Summer and Lieutenaut Colonel P. S. G. Cook were directed to aid, by a military force, the constituted authorities of the Territory of Kansas in suppressing insurrection or invasive aggressions against the organized government of the Territory of Kansas in suppressing the ordinary course of Judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate for the purpose, should make requisition upon them for a military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty.

Under there instructions, and upon the requisition of Governor Shannon, a detachment of troops, under a Lieutenant, was ordered to repair to the Governor to sustain the constituted authorities in the enforcement of the laws. The proceedings in the case are specially in the enclosed copies of the correspondence, which contains the only information the Department has upon the subject.

The instructions from this Department being discated exclusively to the support of the organized government and constituted authorities of the Territories, convey no authority to employ soldiers to aid, by making arrests or otherwise, in the enforcement of "supposed Java" enacted by a "supposed Legislature." The Department, therefore, presumes and believes that the United States soldiers have not been employed to make arrests under the organized government and constituted authorities of the Territories,

TO THE PRESIDENT.

[From the Missouri Republican, May 15.]
INTENSELY INTERESTING FROM KANSAS —THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN SESSION—INSTRUC-TIONS OF JUDGE LECOMPTE—RESISTANCE OF BEED-ER TO THE PROCESS OF THE COURT—IS SUSTAINED BY SHERMAN AND HOWARD. We have letters and papers from Westport to the 13th inst. From the Lecompton Union, published at the seat of government, of the 8th, we take the following ex-tracts:—

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States District Court, for the First district, Kansas Territory, began its session in this city on last Monday, at 11 o'clock, Judge Lecompte presiding. We were present when the Judge charged the Grand Jury. His sharge was full, forcible and explicit, covering the entire ground.

were present when the Judge charged the Grand Jury. His charge was full, forcible and explicit, covering the entire ground.

It requires no little nerve on the part of the Judge, in these exalting times of ours, to impress upon the min is of the Grand Jury their responsible duties.

Judge Lecompte knew his duty, and as an able, fearless and resolute jurist, he discharged, that duty. He called the attention of the jury to the rebellious and treasonable spirit now prevalent in our Ferritory, and reserved to the foul assassination of a public officer while in the discharge of his official functions. He spoke of the attempt on the part of men have to establish an independent government, in opposition to the present existing one; also to assume offices of public trust without due authority, and many other criminals offences committed in our midst. He told them that it was their duty, as law loving and law ablding citizens, made imporative by a solemn eath, to arraign these men before the recognized tribunals of the country, and make them suffer the just penalties of the law. He told them to summon evidence, in order to sustain them, and in all asses the summons should be executed, without regard to station, influence, threats or menaces. He pledged them that in any and all cases where such charges could be substantiated, the guilty person or persons should ablde the dread correquence incurred by their own bind folly and crime. He said the law of the land should be executed at all bazards.

Judge Lecompte's manner during the charge was firm, dignified and impressive. Occasionally, whilst recurring to the many outrages upon iff and law, he grew warm and elequent, which produced a deep impression, not only upon the jury, but all in attendance. Judge Lacompte is the man of the right stamp, both as a jurist

only upon the jury, but all in attendance. Judge Lecompte is the man of the right stand, both as a jurist and gentleman.

The Grand Jary have returned several bills of indictment, and it is rumored that the Marshal now upon a visit to their Highness Reeder and Richisons, but of any control of the Highness Reeder and Richisons, but of any control of the Highness Reeder and Richisons, but of any control of the Highness Reeder and Richisons, but of any control of the Highness Reeder and Richisons, but of any control of the Highness Reeder and Richisons, and no doubt they each have beach warrants in their pockets. A few days will explain all. We shall attempt to keep our frienda posted, as this is an important coart, upon the pretent orisis of affairs.

REEDER THERATINS THE MARSHAL'S LIFE—THE.

RECOMMITTEE SUSTAIN HIM—INFLAMMATORY SPERCHES BY SHERMAN AND HOWARD.

News has just reached us of a very important character, and weigstop the press to unsert it. The Court, day before yesterday, issued a subpoons for A H. Reeder to appear before the Grand Jury. The Daputy Marshal was directed to serve the process, and immediately proceeded to Tecumseh, where Reeder was then attending the session of the committee, and served the summons. Reeder told the Marshal emphatically that he would not attend the control of the Court of the High Reeder told the Marshal emphatically that he would not obey the summons, he did not recognize its legality, and that he was exempt from any arran, "Design and language of the statement of the Line of the High Reeder told him "id he laid his smits upon him, it would be at the peril of his life." He said he would not obey the summons, fee did not recognize its legality, and that he was exempt from any arran, "Design a delegate from the Territory of Kansas, and that no "little Territorial court" had the power to interrupt Mr. Reeder, or that body, by the arrand of Mr. Reeder. He was severed to be touch of any stein strength. He more than the presence and sufficient powers and sufficient powers and

UNITED STATES TROOFS ORDERAD TO AUREST REPERS AND HOSFISON.

The latest news from the Investigating Committee is, that they were to return to Lawrence this cap, from Teenmach, where they have been examining witnesses. It is understood; that it will be impossible for Mr. Oliver to unite with Howard and Sherman in their "out and dried" report. He will make a minority report. Yesterday, the United Starce Marshal attempted to arrest Receir and Robinson for contempt of court, and they swore they would not be taken, and were delended by the rebe's who do their bitting. Last week they were summened by Judge Lecompte, United States Judge, to appear before the Grand Jury of Lecompton; but they refused to appear, and it was for this contempt that they were to be arrested. The day the arrest were to be made with the aid of the United States troops. You shall know the arrests.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Democrat.]

refused to appear, and it was for this contempt that they were to be arrested. Th'cay the arrest were to be mids with the eld of the United States troops. You shall know the arrests.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Democrat.]

Lawran CR. (Kansan), May 12, 1856.

War Declared in Kansan-Lawrence Domed to Fill—
Governor Shannon Enrating the Militia—Call on the United States Proops for Atsistance.

Great excitement prevails among us at present on account of the threatening aspect that affairs are now taking. The pro-surery perity swear that they will wipe out that foul spot and let it hereaftee be among the things that were. Gov. Snamnon is desling out United States arms to all who will use them, and he has enrolled quite a number of men as Terrifortal militia, arong whom are many of Buford's party, Just from Alabama. Shannon has also ordered out several companies of the United States troops, and now all that the irrestiate man can do is to sell their libertiesne dear as possible, but the friends of freedom will not yet be beaten, although they may be harrassed on all sides.

On the 30th uit a Baptist c'ergyman, by the name of Pardee Butler, was assaulted in the streets of Atchison and mobbed by a gang of ruffians. He was dragged from his carriage, taken into a grocery, and with revolvers cocked and pointed at him from all sides, he had a mosk trial (the judge sitting on the head of a whiskey barrel) and was sectenced to death. Some of the bystanders interiered and recommended a milder treatment. Then he was taken into another grocery and a similar ceremony performed, and amid the howls and curses of an inturisted and drunken crowd, he was doomed to receive thirty-nine stripes well laid on, and to be tarred and feathered. Again did the bystanders interfere to leave the whipping out of the puscion. To this the mob at last assented, whereupon they stripped, tarred and feathered him, and having appointed a committee of seven to certainly hang him the next time he was seen in town, he was placed in his buggy and ecorie

ment officials of such a character is enough to try one's soul.

Another case of mobocracy occurred at Leavenworth last week. A young man was riding along the street, when a ruffian—one of the murderers of Brown—rushed on to him, seized his horse by the bridle, and told him that he arrested him for burning the ferry bost isstfail. The young man asked him, 'By what authority do you arrest me?" He replied, "By this authority," at the same time brandishing his bowie knife. The young man then drew his revolver, and the ruftian walked off. As he was gr'ng home he was overtaken by the same ruffian, in company with seven or eight others, and flourishing their knives about him took him to Delawae city and put him into a log jail, and there loft him all night and the next day. On the following night some one approached the door, unlocked it, and he left.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

FRIEMEN! TO ARMS!

The time has come when we must fight for our liberty, or yield ourselves captives to the tryanny of our oppressors. Our friends and kinsfolk are being insulted, mobbed and murdered by the border ruffians of Kannas Territory, and shall we stop our ears to their ories and entreaties, and permit these things to exist? No, it must not be; it is our duty to our God, our country, and our friends, to put an end to these lawless proceedings of the pro-slavery party of Kansas.

EMIGRATION FROM NEW YORK.

The New York State Kansas Committee have resolved

The New York State Kansas Committee have resolved upon a coatinued and systematic effort to despatch a large body of emigrants to Kansas. Their third colony will leave Albany on the morning of the 4th of June

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

ET. LOUIS, May 23, 1856.
The St. Louis Republican of this morning publishes a an encounter on the read between Locompton and Frank-tin. The correspondent of the Republican says:—"Mr. Coegrove and Dr. Branson, while going from Lecompton to Franklin, were halled by a party of free State men, asking their motto. They replied, 'Sharps's rifles,' and immediately fired on Cosgrove and Branson. Branson was wounded, when Cosgrove shot the leader of the party through the head, and the remainder fled."

19th. Particulars not given.

It was reported at Kansas City that the inhabitants o Lawrence were preparing to evacuate the place, and had called upon Col. Summer to protect their property. So many men had responded to the proslamation of

A free State man was shot at Blanton's Bridge on the

Marshal Donaldson, and gone to aid him against the peo-ple of Lawrence, that the towns of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Doniphan and Atchison were almost deserted.

A gentleman who arrived from Jefferson City yester had been received from Lawrence stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, and a number of persons killed on bath sides. He was unable to give particulass.

The Democrat has further information from Kickapoe was resolved to sack the Kansas Hotel at Kansas City. It was understood to be owned by Massachusetts men, and so certain was its destruction considered that families were moving out. The citizens of Kickapoo have offered a zeward of \$200 for the arrest of Gen. Pomeroy,

and parties had gone in search of him.

Mr. F. Conway, a writer for the Democrat, and General were arrested at Parkville, Mo., on the charge of being fugitives. They were detained until information could be received from Lecompton. Governor Shannon had been notified of their arrest, but at last accounts no reply had been received from him. The arrest was made

A despatch from Boonville to the Republican says:— Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday. Fhe hotel and printing office in Kansas City were also demolished; but

to night. writes:—Since Mesers. Robinson, Reeder, Lane and other leaders are absent, the Committee of Public Safety at Lawrence have determined to offer no resistance to the United States Marshal entering the city. Immediate measures were taken to hide all the arms and ammunitions in the town as soon as this determination

and will attack the invaders if they dare to execute their threats on Lawrence. Settlers at Van Bonsa, re cently from New Haven, will send one hundred men to aid them, and Manhattan about the same number.

A telegraphic despatch was received here to-day which states that a collision had taken place between which the town of Laurence was destroyed and a num-ber of persons killed. It has caused the most intense excitement. I saw the President this evening, and he expresses some doubt as to its authenticity. One deepatch is dated Louisville, whereas it should come from St. Louis to be authentic.

WARRINGTON, May 25, 1856. There is a rumer here that Lawrence and Kansas City have been destroyed, and several hundred lives lost, but it is not believed. At noon to-day President Pierce had received no despatch on the subject. Rumor gives no particulars.

Court Calender.—This Day. SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 104, 840, 581, 581, 582, 568, 608, 163, 251, 619, 352, 268, 90, 379, 638, 644, 645, 647, 648, 649.

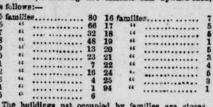
Sanitary Cond toon of the City-the Epi-We trust that the 1 allowing figures and facts, taken from the official records. In the office of the City Inspector, will tend to aliay any alar. which may have been created in the public mind by th . exertions of the spidemic

Week ending May 5... 493 May 2... 343 12. 481 1.9 ... 364 19. 467 17. ... 362 26. 394 24. ... 322 1305 384

Total for 4 weeks in May 1756

It will be seen from the foregoing that the city is in a very healthful condition, notwithstanding the efforts made to create an excitement prejudicial to our trade and best interests. The year 1855 was one of unsural freedom from disease, the total number of deaths being 23,042 - a decrease of 5,526 from the mortality of 1854. We have no immense swamps to aprend desolation like that which afflicted the city of Norfolk, but every advantage to promote the general enjoyment of good health, tage to promote the general enjoyment of good health, and the only requirement to keep the city so is by clements if the City Inspector is doing. Every house is being visited by the Health Wardens, and during the part few weeks, sunse the commencement of the work, 15,782 houses, &c. have been examined. In the Fourteenth ward the condition of every house has been reported, and the Health Warden is now, by direction of Mr. Morton, compelling the owners of each house where any cause of offence has been found to have the premises thoroughly cleaned.

225 houses, containing five families and upward each, as follows:-



a rigid inspection, and the facts gathered in relation to their condition are being reported to the City Inspector, who is now engaged in the work of causing them to be placed in a cleanly condition. Nuisances asising from stagment water on lots, &c., when involving an expenditure exceeding \$250, require an ordinance passed by the

This is the cause of much delay, for which the City Inspector is not censurable. Many have been reported to the Common Council by him, but the delays of our mu-zicipal legislation are almost beyond endurance; and in crder to facilitate the workings of this branch of our city government the chairman of the Committees on Public Health of each board of the Common Council have determined to convene their respective committees for the transaction of business at the office of the City Inspector, No. 6 Centre street, next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. This is an excellent move on the part of the City Inspector, as well as of Alderman Griffith and Councilman Crane, and will much hasten the immediate action so greatly needed in the adoption of measures af-fecting the public health. It will insure promptitude and efficiency, and we hope that the reports made by those committees will, in all cases, receive the most speedy action by either board. It is due to the commit-tees, who are willing to work for the public good, that their efforts should receive effective aid by their as-

thorities we do not experience the apprehensions so loud ly talked about by those whose interest is furthered b an spidemic fright. We hope that their efforts will no

Our Correspondence in Brief. We have received a letter, signed "Thomas Green owner of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs," complaining that we have been duped by the writer of the communication which we published a couple of weeks since, under the signature of "Josse Green," and which, he states, forms only one of a series of maligious attempts made to injure the popularity of the springs. As soon as we have had an epportunity of vorifying the signature appended to the last received statement, we tion of being made the unconscious instrument of an act

A correspondent, waiting from Burlington, Iows, refer-ring to an article published in our issue of the 2d, setting forth the abuses of the New York Central Railroad, states that nothing can exceed the rudeness and discourtesy of the subordinates employed upon the section of the road in his neighborhood, and he strongly recom mends those having occasion to travel to choose in precan possibly find.

can possibly find.

A legal correspondent, in making some comments on the improvements recommended by the examiners appointed by the Supreme Court in the examination of candidates for atmission to the Bar, throws out the following suggestions, which he thinks are better adapted to meet the abuses which he thinks are better adapted to meet the abuses complained of. He recommends that as often as once a year three persons should be selected as examiners, who are known to be qualified—one to examine the candidate upon practice, the second upon common law, and the third upon equity law; the questions and answers to be taken down, subscribed by the applicants, and the same submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court next succeeding such examination, with the opinion of the examiners thereon. He does not concur with the opinion of the examiners, that to enable a person to be-come qualified for admission to the Bar it is necessary to pursue a regular clerkship in a lawyer's office for a given time. The framers of our present constitution saw the injustice of this idea, and very wisely adopted the provision embraced in it. There are many persons of learning and ability who can qualify thomselves more thoroughly for the profession of the law in one year, by a strict course of study and application, than others can acquire by a service of twenty years as clerks in law offices. The test should be only the learning and talent of the applicant, without reference to the time employed

in its acquirement.

A Fort Washington correspondent thinks the captains and owners of small steamboats are blind to their own interest in not running a ferry boat on the North river, as high as Spuyten Duyvil, making some half-dozen stopas ing as Spayten Duyvil, making some half-dozen stop-pages on the east side, as many thousands who live on that route would much prefer a boat to a dusty railroad car in the summer, especially if they could get to the city by 8 o'clock, A.M., and leave again at 5 o'clock, P. M. We are of opinion that the speculation would pay. The Committee of the Geographical and Statistical So-

The Committee of the Geographical and Statistical Society have issued a circular, stating that in consequence of the American Colonization Society being about to dispatch a colony into the interior of Africa, with a view to a permanent settlement, they have suspended for the present their intention of sending an exploring expedition to that country. The money subscribed for the latter purpose will be returned to the donors.

A traveller on the Eric Railroad describes that portion of the line which lies between Buffalo and Eric as being the avery had condition. The word is account that recole

of the line which lies between Buffalo and Erie as being in a very bad condition. The road is so rough that people actually turn seasick from the joiting of the cars!

Our Boston correspondent states that there is an enormous amount of building going on in that city—more, in fact, than was ever before known. The new structures, stores as well as dwelling houses, are all of a first class character. The new Cochituate Water Board has been organized, and Mr. John U. Wilkins has been chosen President. It is expected that the Mechanica' Fair, which is to be held in September next, will surpass everything of the kind that has ever taken place in this country is magnitude, variety and importance. The House of Representatives has reported a proposition that the State should subscribe \$150,000 in aid of the Hoosac tunnel.

The leading railroads are making preparations for the grand rush which the Cincinnati Convention will attract from all parts of the country. We see that the New Yerk and Erie line are issuing excursion tickets at exceedingly low rates. The example will no doubt be generally followed.

The Last Religious Services in the Brick

the Brick church, and its pastor, after a counscion with it embracing a period of forty-six years, preached the last sermen which he will ever deliver within its walts. The occasion was of the despest interest, and attracted one of the largest congregations that has ever assembled in tratedifice. Every available foot of standing room was occupied, and the entrances were throughd with an eager crowd. There were many who came from a long distance, to take their farewell of the old church, and to participate in the last devotional exercises of its congre-

been in communion with the church for more than half a century, and whose children and children's children have been baptised at its font. Many exhibited an emotion obsrished riend; and when the venerable puter alluded with mund depth of feeling to their final bandonment of the old effice their eyes filled with tears. There was nothing in the internal appearance of the church itself to indicate the change which is so soon to take places, and with the exception of the preparations which have been made on the outside for the removal of the beaute of the dead, it was the same we have always known it. In two or since more the old Brick through it. In two or since more the old Brick church stood, I fewer where the old Brick church stood. I fewer which have been dead of the buildings which have been associated with the greand, and not a mark be left to the buildings which have been associated with our revolutionary history, to that material roc grees which has no respect or reverence for the monuments of the past. The work of demolition, which has been commoneed by the removal of the dead, will now be extended to the church, and vist this visw, the furniture will, wounderstand, he rewoved during this week.

After the usual exercise the Few. Dr. Garmarns Strang delivered his nermon, which was devoted almost exclusively to a history of the church case, but said that their abandonment of it had been forced by considerations which, he had no doubt were for the best interests of the kingdom of Ged. With the future we have least to do, he con intend, than with the past or the present occasion. The Brick Prebytorian church had, from its origin, occupied a prominent position—sandled by a to justify some intended house, where they conducted their religious searcities without the aid of an officiating missier. The following year they worshipped opastically in the Dutch churce, in Barden Louise, strain the fast of association of several Press byterian than the case of the past are many men, said the Rev. Doctor, who, though now widely scattered over the country, will never ferget them. The effects of these services could not be over-estimated. The last fifty years, said he, has been a remarkable period, not only for the progress which has been made in science and the arts, but for the extension of Eyangelical religion. The period commences with the year 1792 and terminates with 1848, and it was a memorable era in the history of the American Church. Scarcely any portion of it, with the exception of the High Church, that did not feel the effects of the revival from North to South and trom East to West. Not only the churches, but the colleges drank largely of the foundain of Hying waters. The reverend speaker here alluded in feeling language to the many proofs of kindness and affection which he and his family had received from his congregation, and which on that occasion he could not allow to pass without speaking of publicly. While on this subject, he said, he had been married fifty years—that his wife was still alive, and that of his thirteen children six were dead. With regard to the church, the question had, he remarked, been very properly asked, why it could not be left standing, for the benefit of these who lived in hotels and boarding houses in the lower part of the city. He would now aswer the question. Two years ago the proposition halbeen made by himsell, and he promised on the part of his becomeragiation that fifty thousand dollars should be subscribed by them towards its purchase for that purpose, if the remaining one hundred and fifty thousand were contributed by the other Presbyterian churches throughout the city. The proposition was not accepted, and the present cogregation was fifty thousand dollars should be subscribed by them towards its purchase for that purpose, if the remaining one hundred and fifty thousand were contributed by the other Presbyterian churches throughout the city. The proposition was not accepted, and the companion of my ministry I am not accepted, a

FIRE IN FOURTH AVENUE—THREE HORSES BURNT TO DEATH.—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Sunday forencon, a DEATH.—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Sunday forecoon, a fire broke out in a small frame stable in the rear of 435 Fourth avenue. The flames spread with great rapidity, consuming three valuable horses before they could be extricated, and extending to the three story brick buildings in front, Nos. 436 and 433. The fences and several privies belonging to the buildings on Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets were also destroyed. A horse belonging to these and Hoagiand was badly burnt. No. 436 was occupied by William H. Haight as a flour and feed store. His stock was nearly all destroyed; also his three horses, valued at \$500, on which he has no insurance. His stock is insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company for \$1.000, which will probably cover his loss. The second floor of No. 436, was occupied by Mrs. Ice-burger as a boarding house. Her furniture was taken out considerably damage! by water and breakage, no insurance. The third floor was occupied as a lodge room. The farniture was all removed. The fire extended into the provision store of Mesars. Hess & Hoagland, No. 433, who bayes sustaized a damage to their stock and fixtures of about \$300; insured for \$2,000 in the Peter cooper Fire Insurance Company. The second floor was eccupied by Mr. Hess and Mr. Hoagland as a dwalling; their furniture is damaged by water; no insurance. The buildings Nos. 433 and 436 belong to Peter Gillett; they are damaged about \$1,500, and fully insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of some boys who were at play in the yard. The origin of the fire is under favestigation by the Fire Marchal.

FIRE IN SOUTH STREET.—Between 8 and 40'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the junk store of C. Collins & Co., located at 223 South street, it was soon extinguished. The fire is under favestigation by the Fire Marchal.

FIRE IN SOUTH STREET.—About 6 o'clock on Sunday morning a large timber at the back of the fire in the house No. 23 Bond street, courside by Dr. Putnam, was discovered on fire. The Doutor procured the aid of some fi fire broke out in a small frame stable in the rear of 435

about \$10, fully-insured.

Fire IN ATTORNET STREET.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, a fireboard took fire in the dwelling house 94 Attorney street, sauding an alarm. It was soon ex'inguished with a pett of wa'er.

INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Presidency Letters from Gov. Seym and Col. Benton-Our Michig un and Vir.

OUR MICHIGAN CORRESPONDEN VE. DETROIT, May 21, 1868. Close of the Democratic State Convention—Storn vy Scenes—
Opposition to General Pierce—Reasons for 21—Consideration of the Convention—Resolutions—General (as and Ar. Buchanan—Know Nothing Strength—D degates Chosen—Anti Pierce Debate—Chances of Buchana.) and

the Cincinnati Convention, has just closed its send on, and in several respects has been a singular and fun. Waffair. The sension was decidedly stormy, and en hibits the "harmonious democracy" of Michigam is a new light to their brethren of other States. Any among at of his reasons, in advance, unworthy a moment's considera-tion "-says that " nobody, except a few marrow minded organ of General Cass finally says:- "We thank God that of the Northwest have been deceived in the man. If they should be deceived in any other man, it will be its own fault." The whole article is chuck full of such choice among the people this morning, to see this leading demo-cratic organ take such bold and manly grounds at this particular juncture in affairs.

The fact is, the veto has brought down a perfect store

of indigration all along the great nor hveet chain of lakes, and the nominee of the Cinckunali Convention will have to be "sound" in favor of internal improvements. or he will lose many votes, which will be cas

Delegates were present from every part of the State-to the number of 164—a full representation. Very nearly one-half of the number were office helders under Pierce-as postmasters, registers, receivers, Indian agents, &c.,

as jostmasters, registors, receivers, Iadian agenis, &c., &c.; and the way most of them turned their backs on their master is a caution to his ambition for a second run.

Hon. Mr. Shoemaker. of Jackson, the barnburner candidate for Governor this fall, was made President of the Convention, and in his address told them that the people expected them to act boldly and openly in enuncating the views of the party.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a long series, in which they resolved,

That they had undiminished confidence in General Cass, but that he not being a candidate, James Buchanas was the choice of the democracy of the Sitate for President, and inscrucing the designates to vote for him at Chroinnait.

That the democracy of the Sitate would give its cordial support to the romines of the Convention, whoever it might be.

That the internal improvement bills, just vetoed, were right and should have been signed.

That the lattervention of Congress on the subject of slavery had never emancipated a single slave or done any good whatever, nor prevented its extension.

That the cotrines put forth by General Cass in his celebrated Micholeon latter on squatter sovereignly were just the thing to stand by.

That the unlawful interference of the citizens of Missourist in the offairs of Kanasa was just as bad and unjustifiable as that from the emigrant aid societies of Missourist and both in violution of the Kanasa act, which should be strictly enforced by the President, but had not been.

Among other things in the recolutions was a siy stab at the Know Nothings, but as faint and tame as to indicate that quite a proportion of the delegates are "members in good standing" in that order—a lact within the personal knowledge of your correspondent. It is also a well known fact that everal of the delegates are "members of the American party, and will support Mr. Buchana because of his known native American principles, as preclaimed many years ago, and which committee, a were flowed to say so by saying that Buchana was the fi

were chosen :
First District.

Wilbur F. Storey, at large.

A. E. Campbell, at large.

I Besson.

Wilbur F. Storey, at large.

Wilbur F. Storey, at large.

A. E. Campbell, at large.

J. Beeson.

C. C. Chatfield.

Second District.

John S. Barry, at large.

John P. Cook.

Jefferson G. Thurber.

Mr. Story is editor of the Free Press, who so heartily thanks Gcd that Pierce's bobbin is about run out. Hale is part proprietor of the Free Press, and Whipple candidate for Congress next fall.

Barry is ex-Governor of the State, and candidate for United States Senate in place of Gen. Case. Cook and Thurber both itching candidates for Corgress, delegates in Third district, not ampiring.

The delegation will not be distinguished for extraordinary ability, though there are two or three shrewd politi mans among them.

Col. Larrin, of Saginaw, then offered the following resouttions:—

Col. Lettle, of Saginaw, then offered the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That the doctrine last down, many years since, by that enthent aposite of democratic faith—Silas Wright—invitation to the improvement of our rivers and harbors, is, and ever has been, the recognized doctrine of the democratic party—the Fraudent's veto to the contrary not withstanding.
Resolved That the law veto of the President of the United States on the tills making appropriations for the improvement of the sit Clair Flats, and for dredging the mouth of the Mississippi, meets with our unqualified condemnation and regret.

Mr. Lotheop offered the following as a substitute:—

Resolved. That the delegates appointed to the Cincinnals Convention be instructed under no circumstances to vote for, or assent te, the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the Freschency.

These resolutions were received with a perfect storm of applause, and if the vote could have been taken without debate, would have been adopted by a large majority.

Mr. LOTIROP, who is a leading man, and candidate for Congress, said they might as well talk it out plain what they ment. As to Pierce, any man who should go to Clincinnati and vote for him, would get an application of selectater on his return to the State, if he dare to return.

PETER MOREY, a hard-headed politician of Lucernacounty, with a issting memory, said they better not refer with too much confidence to the doctrines of Silas Wright. He wrote to the Chicago Convention a leeg letter, when Gen. Case had hardly time to write a very short one—and one was about as definite as the other on the policy of internal improvements. He thought they better dodge the doctrines of anybody else and go it om general principles. A motion to lay these resolutions on the table was lost by a decided vote, when the offices holders began to be alarmed, and looked upon them assessments their duty, in thus condemning the head of the party and administration. It would create discord in the party and administration. It would create discord in the party and administration. It would create discord in the party and administration. It would create discord in the party and administration. It would create discord in the some curred in the sentiment, it was impolitic to pass such resolutions as these. He was followed by Thurber, Reffield and Taylor, in the same strain.

Mr. TAYLOR is Receiver in the Public Land Office in this city, and was the first one to open his mouth in defense of Gen. Pierce. He styly intimated that Gen. Pierce in the state; and if he should be, how would they stand, he asked, after having adopted a resolution to cordially support the nominee of the Cheanati Convention.

port the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention? He thought they had better keep cool, and not do anything coilsh.

Mr. CLARK, of Kahamasoo, favored the resolutions. He went for giving the Fresident size. He had no excuse for the veto. Clark is an ex-member of Congress, and may be set down as a remarkable care of moral courage in a politician, having a son-in-law in office as Portmarter in Kalamazco, and a son holding a commission size travelling mail agent, under Pierce—both fat offices. Nothing has a conviction that "old Buck" was going to get the nemination would have induced such a course.

Mr. Wimrz, one of the delegates, would not go for Pierce under any circumstances, but Y. was unfair to continue to hick a poor devil after he was down, and therefore he was not in havor of such trong resolutions.

JET THURBUR, a delegate, thought hey had bother keep cool about this veto; while it create d hard feelings here, it would gain the President and the party much arrength at the South, and he might yet yet the noralization. It so they must support him, vetors or no vetes.

Mr. LOTHEOF said, had not Con. Pierce undertaken to force his nomination again, he should have let him retires with all the grory he had wen, if any; but as it was, he was in favor of his resolution. It did not mant they proposed to be devoted to the butterests of the South, and under its control, and they proposed to pay him his wages, and send him killing back to the fulls of New Hamp, have, throwerly and the proposed to pay him his wages, and send him killing back to the fulls of New Hamp, have, the Northwest, too.

Ex. Governor Fr. Ann, of Genessee, said he was Land teceiver under Pierce, but that could not induse him to ge or bim—not, if he could make \$60,000 by it—not his survey or bim—not, if he could make \$60,000 by it—not him to ge or bim—not, if he could make \$60,000 by it—not him to get or bim—not, if he could make \$60,000 by it—not him to the proposed or bim—not, if he could not induse him to get the minuser.